

**2.3.8 2030 Residential Energy End-Use Expenditure Splits, by Fuel Type (\$2006 Billion) (1)**

	Natural	Petroleum				Coal	Electricity	Total	Percent
	Gas	Distil.	LPG	Kerosene	Total				
Space Heating (2)	50.2	9.5	5.8	1.3	16.7	0.01	12.6	79.4	28.9%
Space Cooling (3)	0.0						31.9	31.9	11.6%
Water Heating	14.1	1.1	1.1		2.2		13.1	29.4	10.7%
Electronics (4)							16.9	16.9	6.2%
Refrigeration (5)							15.4	15.4	5.6%
Lighting							14.9	14.9	5.4%
Wet Clean (6)	1.1						13.1	14.2	5.2%
Cooking	3.4		0.9		0.9		4.3	8.5	3.1%
Computers							4.8	4.8	1.8%
Other (7)	-		6.2		6.2		53.0	59.3	21.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note(s): 1) Expenditures include coal and exclude wood. 2) Includes furnace fans (\$2.4 billion). 3) Fan energy use included. 4) Includes color televisions (\$16.9 billion). 5) Includes refrigerators (\$12.0 billion) and freezers (\$3.4 billion). 6) Includes clothes washers (\$0.8 billion), natural gas clothes dryers (\$1.1 billion), electric clothes dryers (\$9.0 billion), and dishwashers (\$3.3 billion). 7) Includes small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2007, Table A2, p. 117-119 and Table A4, p. 122-123 for energy, Table A3, p. 120-121 for prices; EIA, State Energy Data 2005: Prices and Expenditures, Feb. 2008, p. 24 for coal price; EIA, Annual Energy Review 2007, June 2008, Appendix D, p. 377 for price deflators.